

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS

In re Patent Application of:)	
FLICK)	
Serial No. 09/993,930)	Examiner: M. Shimizu
Filing Date: NOVEMBER 16, 2001)	Art Unit: 2635
Confirmation No. 5501)	Attorney Docket No. 16107N
For: REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR AN)	
ACCESS DOOR HAVING REMOTE)	
TRANSMITTER VERIFICATION)	
_____)	

APPELLANT'S APPEAL BRIEF

MS Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Submitted herewith is Appellant's Appeal Brief together with the requisite \$510.00 large entity fee for filing a brief. If any additional extension and/or fee is required, authorization is given to charge Deposit Account No. **01-0484**.

(1) Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is OMEGA PATENTS, LLC, assignee of the present application as recorded at reel 13138, frame 919.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

At present there are no related appeals or interferences.

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(3) Status of the Claims

Claims 1-71 are pending in the application. The Examiner has correctly indicated that dependent Claims 2, 14, 25, 30, 35, 38, 49, and 61 are directed to allowable subject matter. The Examiner's rejection of Claims 1, 3-13, 15-24, 26-29, 31-34, 36, 37, 39-48, 50-60, and 62-71 is being appealed herein.

(4) Status of the Amendments

All amendments have been entered and there are no further pending amendments. A copy of the claims involved in this appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A.

(5) Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

Independent Claim 1 is directed to a remote control system **10** for moving an access door **12**. The remote control system **10** comprises at least one indicator **50, 52**, at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter **28**, and a controller **22** being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter. The controller is also switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door **12** based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter. The controller **22** cooperates with the at least one indicator **50, 52** for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the controller being switched to the door moving mode. (See Specification page 7, line 14 through page 12, line 6 and Figure 1, reproduced below).

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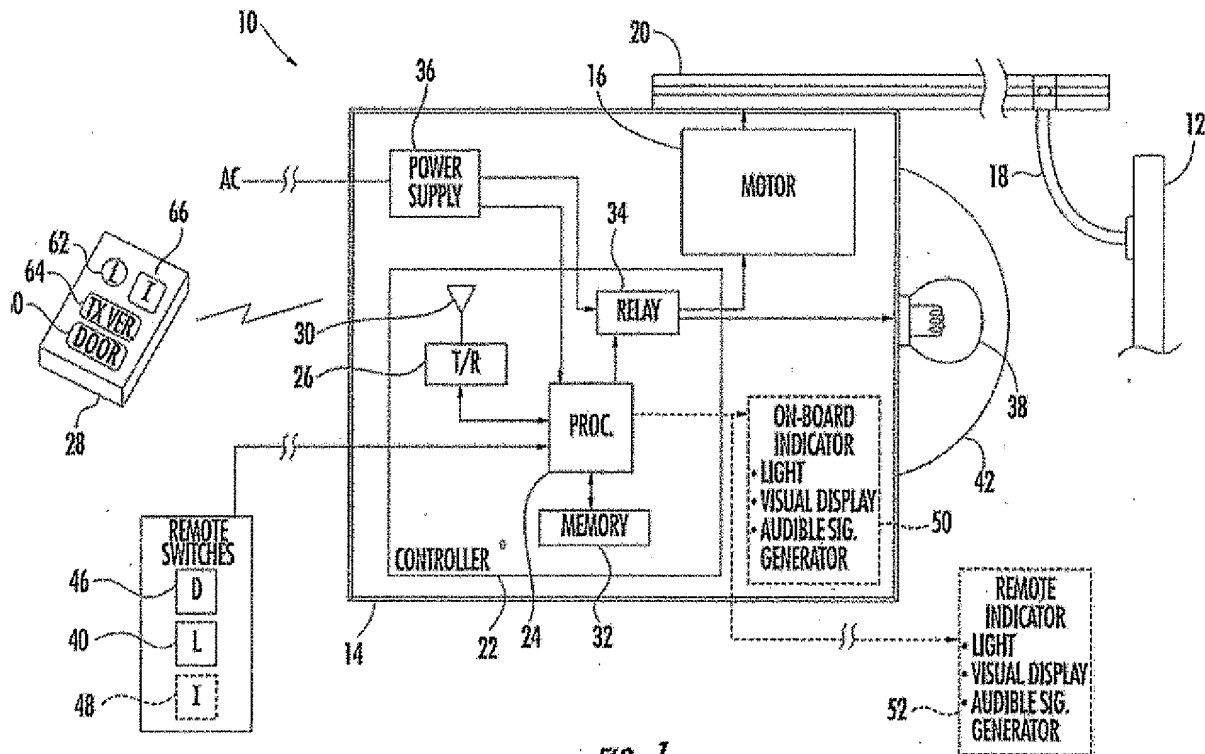


FIG. 1.

Independent Claim 13 is directed to a remote control system 10 for moving an access door 12. The remote control system 10 comprises at least one indicator 50, 52 and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter 28. The remote control system 10 also includes a controller 22 being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter. The controller is also switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door 12 based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter. Moreover, there is at least one remote switch 48 for causing the controller 22 to cooperate with the at least one indicator 50, 52 for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has

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been learned. (See Specification page 7, line 14 through page 12, line 6 and Figure 1, reproduced above).

Independent Claim 24 is directed to remote control system **10** for moving an access door **12**. The remote control system **10** comprises at least one indicator **50, 52** and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter **28**. Moreover, the remote control system **10** includes a controller **22** being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, the controller also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door **12** based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter. The controller **22** cooperates with the at least one indicator **50, 52** for continuously indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned. (See Specification page 7, line 14 through page 12, line 6 and Figure 1, reproduced above).

Independent Claim 29 is directed to remote control system **10** for moving an access door **12**. The remote control system **10** comprises at least one indicator **50, 52** and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter **28**. Moreover, the remote control system **10** includes a controller **22** being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, the controller also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door **12** based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter. The controller **22** cooperates with the at least one indicator **50, 52** for repeatedly indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned. (See Specification page 7, line 14 through page 12, line 6 and Figure 1, reproduced above).

Independent Claim 34 is directed to remote control

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system **10** for moving an access door **12**. The remote control system **10** comprises at least one indicator **50, 52** and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter **28**. Moreover, the remote control system **10** includes a controller **22** being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, the controller **22** also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door **12** based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter. The controller **22** cooperates with the at least one indicator **50, 52** to indicate that the learning mode has recently been exited. (See Specification page 7, line 14 through page 12, line 6 and Figure 1, reproduced above).

Independent Claim 48 is directed to a method for moving an access door using a remote control system comprising a controller and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter. The method may include switching the controller to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter (Block **102**). The method may further include switching the controller to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter (Block **104**). Moreover, the method may include indicating (Block **106**) whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the controller being switched to the door moving mode to thereby alert a user of a potentially unauthorized learned remote transmitter (See Specification page 13, line 21 through page 14, line 9 and Figure 2, reproduced below).

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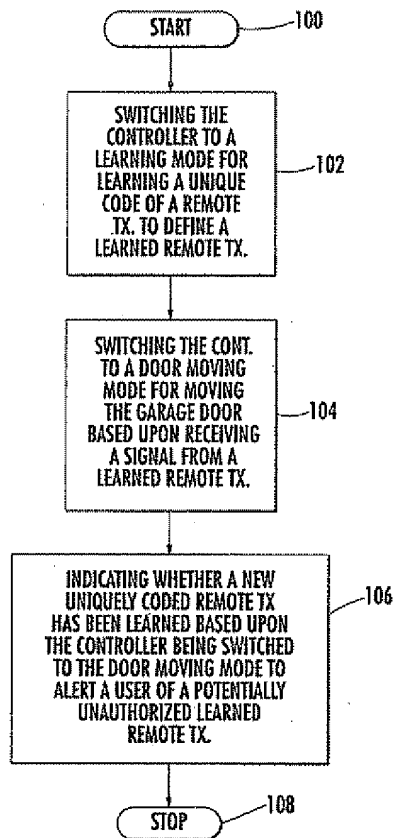


FIG. 2.

Independent Claim 60 is directed to a method for moving an access door using a remote control system comprising a controller, at least one remote switch, and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter. The method comprises switching the controller to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter (Block 122). Moreover, the method also includes switching the controller to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter (Block

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124). Furthermore, the method includes indicating (Block 126) whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon activation of the at least one remote switch to thereby alert a user of a potentially unauthorized learned remote transmitter. (See Specification page 14 lines 1-26, and Figure 3, reproduced below).

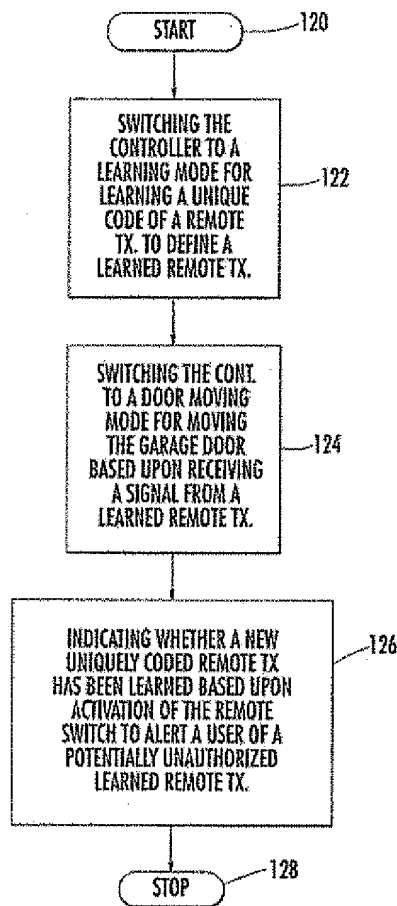


FIG. 3.

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(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed On Appeal

Claims 1, 3-13, 15-24, 26-29, 31-34, 36, 37, 39-48, 50-60, and 62-71 stand rejected over Liotine et al.

(7) Argument

The Examiner rejected independent Claims 1, 13, 24, 29, 34, 48, and 60 over Liotine et al. Liotine et al. discloses a transmitter system capable of learning new transmission codes. The system comprises a receiver **30** and a transmitter **9**. (Figures 1 & 3 and Col. 1, lines 33-39). The receiver, when switched into a program mode through the toggling of a program mode switch **41**, accesses the current code stored in memory and generates a random new code based upon the old code. The new code is subsequently stored in the memory. (Col. 4, lines 42-50). The receiver, while still in the program mode and immediately after storage of the new code, transmits the new code to the transmitter through an LED **36**. (Figure 4 and Col. 4, line 50).

For receipt of the transmission of the new code, the transmitter is placed in "close proximity to the receiver **30** such that the programming signal receiver **21** receives the information from the light emitting diode **36**." (Col. 4, lines 52-54). "The receiver continues to transmit the code until the program mode switch **41** is opened [in other words, exit program mode] after which the receiver monitors the receiver input port from the RF section and antenna." (Col. 4, lines 58-61). Upon receiving the new code from the LED of the receiver, "the transmitter decodes the incoming information and if the checksum is correct stores the new code in its non-volatile memory **13** and outputs a flashing ready signal to indicate that the programming cycle has been

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completed." (Figure 2 and Col. 5, lines 30-34).

A. The Rejections of Claims 1 and 48 Are Overcome

Liotine et al. does not disclose the controller cooperating with the indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the controller being switched to the door moving mode, as recited in independent Claims 1 and 48. The controller of the claimed invention is also switchable between a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter and a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter. The Examiner cited the operation of the transmitter LED of Liotine et al. as disclosing the above highlighted claimed feature.

The transmitter LED of Liotine et al. lights based upon the programming cycle being completed and not whether the program mode switch **41** is in program mode or operation mode, as in the claimed invention. Indeed, col. 5, lines 30-34 recite that

If a programming signal is received, the transmitter decodes the incoming information and **if the checksum is correct** stores the new code in its non-volatile memory **13** and outputs a flashing ready signal to indicate that the programming cycle has been completed.

The Examiner argued that this flashing ready signal indicates the controller being switched from the programming mode to the door moving mode. It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has mischaracterized and misinterpreted Liotine et al. Regardless of a flashing ready signal being output by the LED of the transmitter, "[t]he receiver continues to transmit the code

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until the program mode switch 41 is opened after which the receiver monitors the receiver input port from the RF section and antenna." (col. 4, lines 58-61). Accordingly, the program mode switch is not closed based upon the completion of the programming cycle, but rather is closed at a later point in time by the user, and thus the controller is not switched to the door moving mode at the completion of the programming cycle.

Consequently, the transmitter LED of Liotine et al. is not indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the controller being switched to the door moving mode, but rather indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the checksum of the received program signal being correct. This indicates to the user that the programming cycle was successful and that the program mode switch should now be manually opened. Indeed, in the Official Action, the Examiner himself acknowledged "the transmitter LED 92 lights based upon the programming cycle being completed and continues to light until the program mode switch 41 is opened." (page 4, 1st paragraph).

Moreover, the controller of Liotine et al. does not cooperate with the at least one indicator. The Examiner correlated the receiver of Liotine et al. to the controller of independent Claims 1 and 48. Furthermore, the Examiner correlated the transmitter LED 92 of Liotine et al. to the at least one indicator of independent Claims 1 and 48. As quoted above, the transmitter LED of Liotine et al. flashes based upon whether the checksum of the programming signal received by the transmitter is correct. This determination is made within the transmitter, not within the receiver. Indeed, the receiver has no knowledge of whether the checksum of the received programming signal is correct. Thus, the receiver does not, and can not, cooperate with

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the transmitter LED.

Accordingly, Liotine et al. does not disclose the controller cooperating with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the controller being switched to the door moving mode. Consequently, independent Claims 1 and 48 are patentable over Liotine et al. Dependent Claims 3-12 and 50-59, which recite yet further distinguishing features, are likewise patentable and require no further discussion herein.

B. The Rejections of Claims 13 and 60 Are Overcome

The Examiner rejected independent Claims 13 and 60 over Liotine et al. Independent Claims 13 and 60 recite at least one remote switch causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned. Liotine et al. fails to disclose this feature.

The Examiner correlates the program mode switch of Liotine et al. to the remote switch of independent Claims 13 and 60. This is a mischaracterization of Liotine et al. As shown in FIG. 3, the program mode switch **41** is connected to the micro-computer by a wire, rather than being remotely connected.

Moreover, the controller does not cooperate with the at least one indicator. As explained above, the transmitter LED of Liotine et al. flashes based upon whether the checksum of the programming signal received by the transmitter is correct. This determination is made within the transmitter, not within the receiver. Indeed, the receiver has no knowledge of whether the checksum of the received programming signal is correct. Thus, the receiver does not, and can not, cooperate with the transmitter

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LED.

Therefore, Liotine et al. fails to disclose at least one remote switch causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned. Hence, independent Claims 13 and 60 are patentable over the prior art. Dependent claims 15-23 and 62-71, which recite yet further distinguishing features, are likewise patentable and require no further discussion herein.

C. The Rejections of Claims 24 and 29 Are Overcome

The Examiner rejected independent Claims 24 and 29 over Liotine et al. Independent Claims 24 and 29 recite the controller cooperating with the at least one indicator for continuously/repeatedly indicating whether a new uniquely coded transmitter has been learned. As explained above, the controller does not cooperate with the at least one indicator. Accordingly, Liotine et al. does not disclose the controller cooperating with the at least one indicator for continuously/repeatedly indicating whether a new uniquely coded transmitter has been learned. Thus, independent Claims 24 and 29 are patentable. Dependent Claims 26-28 and 31-33, which recite yet further distinguishing features, are likewise patentable and require no further discussion herein.

D. The Rejection of Claim 34 Is Overcome

The Examiner rejected independent Claim 34 over Liotine et al. Independent Claims 34 recites the controller cooperates with the at least one indicator for indicating that the learning mode has recently been exited. As discussed above, Liotine et al. does not disclose the controller cooperating with the at least one indicator. Moreover, as explained above, the transmitter LED

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of Liotine et al. indicates that the programming cycle has been completed, not that the controller has been switched from programming mode to any other mode.

Therefore, independent Claim 34 is patentable over Liotine et al. Dependent Claims 36-37 and 39-47, which recite yet further distinguishing features, are likewise patentable and require no further discussion herein.

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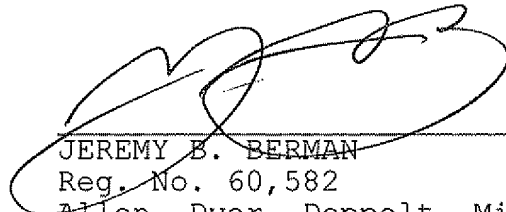
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CONCLUSIONS

In view of the foregoing arguments, it is submitted that all of the claims are patentable over the prior art. Accordingly, the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences is respectfully requested to reverse the earlier unfavorable decision by the Examiner.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX A - CLAIMS ON APPEAL
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1. (Previously presented) A remote control system for moving an access door and comprising:
 - at least one indicator;
 - at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter; and
 - a controller being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, said controller also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter;said controller cooperating with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon said controller being switched to the door moving mode.
2. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein indication of whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.
3. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein said controller cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating a change in a number of learned remote transmitters.
4. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein said controller cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating a change in a unique code of learned

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remote transmitters.

5. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein said at least one indicator comprises at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

6. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 further comprising a remote door switch for switching said controller to the door moving mode.

7. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 further comprising a remote indicator switch for causing said controller to cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

8. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 further comprising:

at least one light connected to said controller and being energized when said controller is switched to the door moving mode; and

a remote light switch for also causing said at least one light to be energized, and for causing said controller to cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

9. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein said at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a learned transmitter indicator switch for causing said controller to cooperate with said at least one

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indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

10. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 9 wherein said controller comprises a fixed transceiver, and wherein said at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a remote transceiver and a remote indicator associated therewith so that selection of said learned transmitter indicator switch causes said controller to cooperate with said remote indicator via said fixed and remote transceivers for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

11. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein the learned remote transmitter transmits a pseudorandomly coded signal to said controller.

12. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 1 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

13. (Previously presented) A remote control system for moving an access door and comprising:

at least one indicator;

at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter;

a controller being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, said controller also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter; and

at least one remote switch for causing said controller to cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

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14. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein indication of whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.

15. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein said controller cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating a change in a number of learned remote transmitters.

16. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein said controller cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating a change in a unique code of learned remote transmitters.

17. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein said at least one indicator comprises at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

18. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein said at least one remote switch also switches said controller to the door moving mode.

19. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein said controller further cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon said controller being switched to the door moving mode.

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20. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 further comprising at least one light connected to said controller and being energized when said controller is switched to the door moving mode; and wherein said at least one remote switch also causes said at least one light to be energized.

21. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 13 wherein said at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a learned transmitter indicator switch for causing said controller to cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

22. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 21 wherein said controller comprises a fixed transceiver, and wherein said at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a remote transceiver and a remote indicator associated therewith so that selection of said learned transmitter indicator switch causes said controller to cooperate with said remote indicator via said fixed and remote transceivers for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

23. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 15 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

24. (Previously presented) A remote control system for moving an access door and comprising:

- at least one indicator;
- at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter; and
- a controller being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a

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learned remote transmitter, said controller also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter;

said controller cooperating with said at least one indicator for continuously indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

25. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 24 wherein indication of whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.

26. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 24 wherein said at least one indicator comprises at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

27. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 24 further comprising a remote door switch for switching said controller to the door moving mode.

28. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 24 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

29. (Previously presented) A remote control system for moving an access door and comprising:

at least one indicator;

at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter; and

a controller being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, said controller also being switchable

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to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter;
said controller cooperating with said at least one indicator for repeatedly indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

30. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 29 wherein indication of whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.

31. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 29 wherein said at least one indicator comprises at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

32. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 29 further comprising a remote door switch for switching said controller to the door moving mode.

33. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 29 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

34. (Previously presented) A remote control system for moving an access door and comprising:
at least one indicator;
at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter; and
a controller being switchable to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter, said controller also being switchable to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon

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receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter;
said controller cooperating with said at least one indicator for indicating that the learning mode has recently been exited.

35. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 wherein said at least one indicator progressively indicates a passage of time since the learning mode has been exited.

36. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 wherein said at least one indicator comprises at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

37. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 wherein said controller also cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon said controller being switched to the door moving mode to thereby alert a user of a potentially unauthorized learned remote transmitter.

38. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 37 wherein indication of whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.

39. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 37 wherein said controller cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating a change in a number of learned remote transmitters.

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40. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 37 wherein said controller cooperates with said at least one indicator for indicating a change in a unique code of learned remote transmitters.

41. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 further comprising a remote door switch for switching said controller to the door moving mode.

42. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 further comprising a remote indicator switch for causing said controller to also cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

43. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 further comprising:

at least one light connected to said controller and being energized when said controller is switched to the door moving mode; and

a remote light switch for also causing said at least one light to be energized, and for causing said controller to also cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

44. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 wherein said at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a learned transmitter indicator switch for causing said controller to also cooperate with said at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote

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transmitter has been learned.

45. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 44 wherein said controller comprises a fixed transceiver, and wherein said at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a remote transceiver and a remote indicator associated therewith so that selection of said learned transmitter indicator switch causes said controller to cooperate with said remote indicator via said fixed and remote transceivers for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

46. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 wherein the learned remote transmitter transmits a pseudorandomly coded signal to said controller.

47. (Original) A remote control system according to Claim 34 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

48. (Original) A method for moving an access door using a remote control system comprising a controller and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter, the method comprising:

switching the controller to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter;

switching the controller to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter; and

indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon the controller being switched to the door moving mode to thereby alert a user of a

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potentially unauthorized learned remote transmitter.

49. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the indicating comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.

50. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the controller cooperates with the at least one indicator for indicating a change in a number of learned remote transmitters.

51. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the controller cooperates with the at least one indicator for indicating a change in a unique code of learned remote transmitters.

52. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the indicating is performed using at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

53. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 further comprising switching the controller to the door moving mode using a remote door switch.

54. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 further comprising using a remote indicator switch for causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

55. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein

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the remote control system further comprises at least one light connected to the controller and being energized when the controller is switched to the door moving mode; and further comprising using a remote light switch for also causing the at least one light to be energized, and for causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

56. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a learned transmitter indicator switch for causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

57. (Original) A method according to Claim 56 wherein the controller comprises a fixed transceiver, and wherein the at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a remote transceiver and a remote indicator associated therewith so that selection of the learned transmitter indicator switch causes the controller to cooperate with the remote indicator via the fixed and remote transceivers for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

58. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the learned remote transmitter transmits a pseudorandomly coded signal to the controller.

59. (Original) A method according to Claim 48 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

60. (Original) A method for moving an access door

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using a remote control system comprising a controller, at least one remote switch, and at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter, the method comprising:

switching the controller to a learning mode for learning a unique code of a remote transmitter to define a learned remote transmitter;

switching the controller to a door moving mode for moving the access door based upon receiving a signal from the learned remote transmitter; and

indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned based upon activation of the at least one remote switch to thereby alert a user of a potentially unauthorized learned remote transmitter.

61. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the indicating comprises indicating a number of learned remote transmitters.

62. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the controller cooperates with the at least one indicator for indicating a change in a number of learned remote transmitters.

63. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the controller cooperates with the at least one indicator for indicating a change in a unique code of learned remote transmitters.

64. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the indicating is performed using at least one of a light, a visual display, a speech message generator, and an audible signal generator.

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65. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein switching the controller to the door moving also causes the indicating to be performed.

66. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the at least one remote switch also switches the controller to the door moving mode.

67. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the remote control system further comprises at least one light connected to the controller and being energized when the controller is switched to the door moving mode; and further comprising using a remote light switch for also causing the at least one light to be energized, and for causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

68. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a learned transmitter indicator switch for causing the controller to cooperate with the at least one indicator for indicating whether a new uniquely coded remote transmitter has been learned.

69. (Original) A method according to Claim 68 wherein the controller comprises a fixed transceiver, and wherein the at least one uniquely coded remote transmitter comprises a remote transceiver and a remote indicator associated therewith so that selection of the learned transmitter indicator switch causes the controller to cooperate with the remote indicator via the fixed and remote transceivers for indicating whether a new uniquely

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coded remote transmitter has been learned.

70. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the learned remote transmitter transmits a pseudorandomly coded signal to the controller.

71. (Original) A method according to Claim 60 wherein the access door comprises a garage door.

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APPENDIX B - EVIDENCE APPENDIX

PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(ix)

None.

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APPENDIX C - RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX
PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(x)

None.